Carolina Observer.

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ADVERTISEMENT inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Whitehead & Fuller

Have just received and offer for sale, low for cash or country produce,
12 Hhds. good N. O. Sugar,
30 Bbls. white Brazil do.
50 Hhds. prime Molasses,
150 bags prime green Coffee,
40 bags St. Domingo do.
10 casks best Stone Lime.
15 Bbls. Mackerel,
Liverpool and Alum Salt.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19—11tf.

POTTER'S Vegetable Catholicon.

Hercules, aided by Iolas, destroying the Hydra.

Only $2 per Bottle.

The unparalleled reputation of this medicine is such and its pre-eminent virtues are so well established, and so fully acknowledged by an intelligent public, that it is scarcely necessary to say any thing further than that it is

A Sovereign Remedy

In Diseases of the Liver: Debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation: Old and inveterate Ulcers: Pains in the Bones, attended with swellings of the joints: Indigestion: Blotches on the Face, Pimples, &c. Syphilis: Cutaneous diseases generally, and Tetter in particular: Mercurial and Scrofulous complaints.

The certificates of wonderful cures performed by the Catholicon, have become so numerous, as to preclude their insertion in any newspaper, and has *been it necessary* for the proprietor to print them in a pamphlet of about 100 pages. This will be forwarded as soon as possible to the several Agents for gratuitous distribution, and must, on perusal, strengthen the good opinion now entertained by the friends of this medicine, and disarm, as it is hoped, the prejudices of those who view with distrust any medicine not known in what is called "regular practice." Facts are stubborn things, and cannot be gainsaid.

At the earnest solicitation of members of the medical faculty, and others who have witnessed the astonishing cures effected by the use of the Vegetable Catholicon, and who are anxious that its benefits to mankind may be more widely diffused, the proprietor has consented to reduce the retail price to TWO DOLLARS per bottle; and this will be done without in any way deteriorating the quality of the medicine, or *reducing the size of the bottle* as has been materially done in the case of Swaim's Panacea.

Extracts of letters recently received from physicians, and from agents for the sale of Potter's Catholicon, most of whom are also agents for Swaim's Panacea.

1st. "It is a bold step in Mr. Swaim to attempt to deceive the public by saying that 'the increasing demand for his medicine has enabled him to reduce his price to two dollars per bottle, this being entirely at variance with the established usages of trade, as it is usual to *raise* the price of an article when in demand. The true cause is, that the sale of his Panacea has *very much diminished*, and we sell no more of it since the reduction in price."

2d. "If you conclude to lower the price of the Catholicon to two dollars, this will increase its sale very much. I should also advise you to continue the quantity the same as now. Mr. Swaim's bottles appear to be only about *two-thirds their former size*."

3d. "The demand for your Catholicon remains good at three dollars, notwithstanding we have reduced the price of Swaim's Panacea to two dollars by his order."

4th. "I retail more than a *dozen* bottles of your Catholicon where I sell *one* bottle of Swaim's Panacea; and I feel great pleasure in informing you that in every case in which I have seen the Catholicon tried, it has produced *decided benefit*."

5th. "Could you afford to reduce the price of your Catholicon to two dollars, I should more frequently prescribe it to my patients, and this would also be done by a number of other physicians in this town and vicinity who have used it with the best effects, after all the other Panaceas, and the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla had failed. The use of the Compound Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or what is termed the "wood practice," having been formerly *put down* by the medical faculty, and recently got up again by some of our brethren in New York and Philadelphia, whose *pockets* appear to be the seat of their judgment—I do not like to say much about it."

6th. An eminent physician says, "I have known several cures performed by the use of your Catholicon, which had previously resisted the ordinary prescriptions of the faculty, and I have never known it to produce INJURIOUS EFFECTS!"

Caution.

The proprietor of the Catholicon has recently received letters from abroad, stating, that *the old bottles which contained the Catholicon, are, in some instances, filled with spurious mixtures, and sold as genuine.*

To secure the public against *counterfeits*, the Catholicon has a small label covering the cork of each bottle beautifully executed by the *geometric lathe*, with the words 'GENUINE. W. W. POTTER,' engraved thereon; and as the cork cannot be drawn without injuring this label, the medicine will be known to be genuine, when it is not torn, or otherwise defaced.

PURCHASERS MUST BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

☞ The above invaluable Medicine may be constantly had of R. T. GOODWIN,
Agent for the Proprietor, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 4, 1828.—eotA1

To the Afflicted.

HADLOCK'S Vegetable Sirup & Powder,

FOR DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of these diseases.

For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. It is now offered to the afflicted in the form of a Sirup or in Powder, as the patient may prefer, under the conviction, that either form will produce the same happy result. Those who consult convenience, and seek what is at once agreeable to the palate and salutary to the whole system, will give the preference to the Sirup, as it is already prepared and fit for immediate use. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It promotes a free and bland expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtue of this Medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $2 50 a bottle, or 24 dollars a dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, N. C. February, 1829.—12-tf

Wanted,

GREEN Hides and Skins,
100 Cords Tan Bark,
30 do. White Oak do.
for which cash will be given at the Tan Yard lately occupied by H. G. Nelson.

CYRUS W. BIDWELL.
Feb. 26, 1829.—18tf.
N. B. All kinds of Leather for sale.
by C. W. B.

Notice.

MY wife Mary Pettiford, has left my bed and board, without any provocation whatever. This is therefore to forewarn all persons whatever from harboring or trading with her; and from crediting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting. his
BARTLETT ✕ PETTIFORD.
mark.
Fayetteville, Feb. 26—12-3w.

For Sale.

A GENERAL assortment of *Dry Goods, Hardware, and Cutlery.*
50 pieces Cotton Bagging. Bale Rope & Twine.
10 Tons Bar Iron & Steel assorted.
25 Kegs Cut Nails assorted.
100 Kegs London & Phila. White Lead in Oil.
50 Bags Coffee, Pepper, & Spice.
25 Barrels Brown, 10 do Loaf Sugar.
5 Hhds. Old Whiskey. Teas, & Wines.
English Castings & Duponts Powder.
200 Sacks & Bags.

J. HUSKE.
Nov. 13, 1828.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1829.

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by

E. J. HALE.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep constantly for sale, the following works,

The Revisal of the Laws of North Carolina, price	$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of the same, (up to 1826)	2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to Executors & Administrators, &c.	1 50
Martin's Treatise on do. do.	2 00
Potter's Justice,	3 00

E. J. HALE.
Feb. 19, 1829.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 25.

Fires in the vicinity.—On Friday last, the 21st inst. the wind rose about noon and blew brisk and cold, till some hours after sunset. In the course of the afternoon, the dwelling house at Rose Hill plantation, the residence of Mrs. Quince, took fire on the roof and was burned to the ground in a very short time. Some of the household furniture was saved by the exertions of the servants. During the same afternoon, the dwelling house at Thornbury, the plantation of Mr. Alex. Miller of this town, took fire in the same way, and was entirely consumed: the flames communicating to some outhouses, they were also consumed. The greatest part of the moveables was rescued from the fire, by the negroes of the plantation, who were at the time of the accident, at work in the field, situated on the opposite side of the river. On discovering the roof in a blaze, they hurried across the river, but the hastiness of their movements occasioned a melancholy accident. A negro boy about 12 or 13 years of age, was forgotten by the party; and the little fellow being desirous to follow them, jumped into a boat, and in his eagerness did not notice that it was unprovided with a paddle, till too late to extricate himself from his perilous situation.—The wind drifted the boat down the river about two miles. As soon as the negroes who were occupied at the fire, discontinued their exertions, they missed the boy, and ascertaining his situation, hastened to his succour.—They found him frozen: and made every effort to recover him by such means as were in their power, but without effect. He expired within a minute after they commenced their efforts.—*Recorder.*

A gentleman in New York, writing to us on business, pays the following handsome compliment to Mr. Gaston: "Your papers containing Mr. Gaston's excellent speech on the Bank Question, came duly to hand. I have never seen in all the discussions in the Legislative Assemblies of the States, or of the Union, such a clear development of the true principles of Banking as is exhibited in this luminous speech. I know not which to admire most, his history of their past transactions or his advice for their future course. In both, he shows a perfect knowledge of the disease and the remedy. The same results from the same system of [illegible] have been produced in all countries; but no Bank ever stopped payment, whose payments came in as fast as his notes went out."—*Raleigh Register.*

The course of studies at the University of Virginia has been entirely interrupted, we are sorry to learn, by an alarm caused by a fever, of which several of the students sickened, and two or three have died. The rest have very generally dispersed to their respective homes. It is said that the session will be resumed about the first of next month. Some authorized publication on the subject seems to be called for, and is due to the interests of the University itself, as well to remove alarm as to account for the cause of it.

Bank Notice to Endorser.—A correspondent of of the Boston Courier thus notices a case recently decided in the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington:

On the 26th Mr. Justice Washington delivered the opinion of the Court in Williams, vs. the Bank of the United States. It was an action by the Bank brought against Williams, as endorser upon a negotiable note. The only question was whether there was due notice to the endorser. It appears that the endorser lived in the town where the bond was situate, and when the note came due and was dishonored, a Notary went to the house of the endorser to give him notice, found it shut up, and on inquiry of a neighbour, learned that the endorser and his family were out of town on a visit. The Notary then left a written notice at a neighbor's house, requesting it to be delivered to the endorser upon his return. The Court held that where the house of the endorser is shut up, and no person is there to receive notice, it is not necessary for the Notary to do any further act to give notice, or leave any written notice, any where else for the endorser. The judgment of the court in favor of the bank, was therefore affirmed.

From the Raleigh Register.

DEBATE ON THE BANK QUESTION.

MR. SWAIN'S SPEECH CONCLUDED.

I will now direct the attention of the committee to the "scribbling process," by which, in the language of the Minority, the stock subscribed to the State Bank, in 1818, "was created." I have before stated, that the Directors were called on by a Resolution of the General Assembly, to open their books for this subscription. They had no discretion as to the course to be pursued, for, by the very terms of the charter, they were required to open their books, previous to the year 1820. Well, Sir, they did open their books in November, 1818, and what then? Before I proceed further, I beg leave to state a principle upon which, as I conceive, this part of the argument rests, and I recommend it to the attentive consideration of my friend from Mecklenburg, (Mr. Alexander.) I consider the doctrine too well settled, by a current of judicial decisions, and without them, upon principles of reason, too apparent to all, to be now controverted:—that it is not competent for a corporator to complain of the illegality or irregularity of his own acts or of any proceedings to which he was a party, and assented, or even connived at. I request the attention of the gentleman from Mecklenburg, because I understand him to say, that "upon the principle that the King can do no wrong, the State cannot be answerable for any imprudence of her Legislature or other agents." That "we cannot suppose that the sovereign will of the people assented to these acts, and that therefore the payment for stock in Bank notes, in 1818, was not only illegal, but criminal." Is it possible, Sir, that the magnanimous State of North Carolina, even when her Representatives so far degrade her, as to place her in the situation of an *individual corporator* in a monied Institution, will endeavour to escape from responsibilities, voluntarily assumed, by a resort to special pleading? If gentlemen who represent her, are disposed that she shall assume this attitude, can she do it? What are the facts? The State requires the Stock to be brought into market, at a time when it is notorious there is no specie in the country. The Directors advertised for three months, in all the newspapers, that the Stock is in market, and that *current bank notes* will be received in payment for it. [Mr. Swain here read the advertisement dated.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BANK,
September 22, 1818.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Board, of the 26th ult., to open Books of Subscription for the unsubscribed Stock of this Bank, on the 4th Monday of November next, Books will accordingly be opened on that day, at the Principal Bank and its several Branches, during Bank hours, and kept open until Thursday the 3d day of December, inclusive, and then closed, except the whole 4234 shares shall not then have been subscribed, in which case, as soon as the fact shall have been ascertained, a Book will be kept open at the Principal Bank, for ten days longer. And should an overplus number of shares be subscribed for, the subscription will be scaled, by reducing the largest subscriptions until the number correspond with the shares to be disposed of. Subscribers must appear personally, as no proxies will be received.

The terms of payment are—one-fourth at the time of subscribing, in Specie, State Bank notes, or such other notes as the Bank is in the habit of receiving; one-fourth in three months; one-fourth in six months; and the remaining fourth in twelve months.

The Shares subscribed for being at par, (though their current value is much higher,) the holders of Shares now disposed of will not be entitled to Dividends, until the one which shall fall due after December, 1820. WM. H. HAYWOOD, Cashier.

The Governor, in his annual Message, complains to the Legislature, not because *bank notes* were to be received instead of *specie*, but because by the rejection power to monopolize the subscription. The matter is thus fully and fairly before the Legislature, and do those who express 'the sovereign will of the people' complain? No, sir—nearly the first act which they perform is to direct the Public Treasurer to ascertain from the Directors, whether the State cannot be allowed to take the whole of the new stock. The conference is had, and the Treasurer, with that politeness which always characterized him, replies that he regrets to inform them, that such a proceeding would be in violation of the charter. The "South Sea Scheme" was afloat, and ingenuity was taxed to discover a process that would enable them to grasp the bubble. It is recollected, that individual subscriptions of a *single share*, have preference over larger ones, which might be scaled. The Legislature resolve, *en masse*, to show their patriotism by subscribing a share each, for the benefit of the sovereign people. The Public Treasurer in accordance with the law of the land, supplies them with money, *gold and silver, I presume*, and enlists, in addition, the aid of every individual that his general popularity enabled him to command. There were others, however, who understood, and could play at the same game, and at the close of the miserable scramble, the State came off with *eighteen shares*, which it will scarcely be pretended were not paid for in bank notes. Sir, if this invisible and mysterious corporator, the State Bank of North Carolina, is not bound, is not estopped by proceedings of this kind, I should like to know what ties will bind her. If "the sovereign will of the people," is not expressed through the medium of their officers—by resolutions of their General Assembly—by laws solemnly and deliberately enacted—and, finally, by her immediate representatives, under *their hands and seals*, in their subscriptions for stock, then, Sir, I should like to be informed, in what mode the "will of the people" is to be embodied—by what process ascertained.—Allow me to recommend to the gentleman from Granville, an extension of the gigantic power of his newly constituted Court, at least in one particular. Of the multitude who are to be 'dragged to the bar,' let the Legislature of 1818 compose a part—let them answer for a violation of "the sovereign will of the people," and "hear their doom."

But Sir, waiving technicalities, passing over constitutional objections, suppose your *quo warranto information* instituted, your process issued—your Court, with power to seize upon property and persons, and [illegible] bank debtors sworn and empannelled—are gentlemen aware of the nature of the testimony upon which that jury must pass? I care not in what manner redress shall be sought, if you proceed by information. You have created the evils of which you complain—you have sanctioned, by Legislative acts, the course which has been pursued—and you have shared, in a *twofold proportion*, the plunder. Are you now to claim a new division of the spoil? In Equity, your Attorney General will find it necessary to approach the keepers of our conscience with clean hands. Let us examine, for a moment, the facts upon which he will pray the Court to found their decree.

Mr. S. here entered into a calculation, founded on the statement submitted by the Public Treasurer of the accounts of these several Institutions, with the State, of the profits which had been derived from them, by the State. He first directed his attention to the Bank of Newbern.

In this Institution the State owns 1,959 shares, which at their par value are worth	$195,900
There has been paid for them	174,810
As follows, viz:— Difference,	21,090
In Treasury notes, $74,000: Bank notes and specie, $100,810,	174,810
The first payment was made in specie in 1809, $25,000. Other payments have been made at different periods, from 1809 to 1828. It is a liberal estimate to suppose the whole to be equivalent to the payment of 140,000 dolls. in 1818. This estimate supposes Treasury notes to the amount of 34,810 dollars to remain unredeemed. The result is, that the State has received in dividends,	144,608
In tax from individual Stockholders,	91,919
	236,527

Which added to the difference between the par value of the stock, and the actual cost amounts to 257,617 dolls: or to more than 18 per cent. annually on the whole sum invested and paid, ($140,000) $257,617

Each private Stockholder realized during the first eight years of their operations, from 1808 to 1815, the period when the Capital was enlarged, and the new Stock "manufactured," in Dividends 75 per cent. Bonus 10 per cent.—85 per cent. or 10 and 5-8 per cent. annually. From 1816 to 1827, both inclusive, twelve years, the data before me will not admit of a satisfactory calculation. The annual profit cannot have exceeded 6 3-4 per cent.—so that the average annual Dividend during 20 years is about 8½ per cent. showing a difference in favor of the State of nearly ten per cent.

He went into a similar calculation with regard to the Bank of Cape Fear, in the precise accuracy of which he stated he had more confidence than that which he had just submitted. The general results were that the State had derived, from her actual investments, in the stock of this Bank, the gross sum of $237,472, equal to an annual profit of *nineteen per cent.* That the private stockholder had received 10½ per cent. during the first eight years, and 6½ per ct. since that time, making an average of a fraction more than 8 per cent. The State now owns in this institution 2122 shares, more than one-fourth of the capital stock.

With regard to the State bank, he stated the profits received in dividends and bonus to be $393,000, equal to an annual dividend on the sum which had been paid for stock of *nineteen per cent.* That the private stockholders received during the first ten years of the institution, an annual profit of 10 1-9 per cent. and that from 1821 (the period when "the fabricated capital" began to work) until 1828, both inclusive, the annual profit was 7 1-8 per cent. The average annual profit from 1812 to 1827, both inclusive, was 8 5-8 per cent. The stock of this bank owned by the State is 2206 shares, estimated at its par value $220,600.

The whole profit derived from the banks, he recapitulated as follows:

From the Bank of Newbern,	$257,617
Bank of Cape Fear,	237,472
State Bank,	393,600
	$888,689

He stated the whole amount of bank stock now owned by the State, to be 7127 shares, equal to $712,700.

The result is, that the State has received for every share of stock for which she has paid, a per cent twice as large, as that divided by the other corporators and she now calls upon them to surrender the rest! Has the extortion and usury and oppression, represented by the gentleman from Granville, been practised, and is the State innocent? Sir, we should have regard for our own characters, and we should manifest a decent respect for the reputation of those who have gone before us. I never shall forget remark of the distinguished individual, to who have just had occasion to allude, as connected the bank charter of 1814, and of whom I think but with [illegible] was a quotation admirable to the occasion which called it forth, a present crisis, "Private credit is wealth a dit is safety." "The feather that [illegible] bird sustains his flight, strip him of his Vicinity, you fix him to the earth." The times as they will but they require no such desperate rem nor are we reduced to the ruinous cond some gentlemen have represented. The the banks for 1818, will shew, that at th high commercial prosperity, we were these institutions, to an amount gre which we now owe, by $1,200,000 munity seem to have been intoxicated by which they became so was plen frightful as their situation now see not so dangerous as the seeming p which they have escaped. on the 27th

But suppose a successful termination dred and proceedings were certain; that it was ascribers will the Judges would decree a dissolution in Fayetterations, and an account of the profits ext, at 12 o'. ner does your bill propose to dispose o wealth? Out of the plunder, and an a half of a lion borrowed upon the public faith, ville, be a new bank, which is to belong exclusi near the State. It gives me no pleasure to see th corporator in these institutions, much less acres, ling to see her sole banker. So decided is in both sion to the policy, that I would gladly se by Mr. strained from all connexion with any ban tution in the State, by constitutional proh r,

Sir, when we have robbed the hive, and ORD, ourselves at the expense of many an orph trustees. hands are guiltless of the country's blood, w have *borrowed* a million, that we may lend it ses- gain, we are to set up a wholesale bank, the of which can only be ascertained by algebraic tion. We are to select the Directors ourselves, by among individuals who have no interest, that is at variance with the interest of the institution. A what think you will be the principles upon wh they will be chosen? The people want money; the tell their representatives they must have mo ey, and we are told here every day, that the *vox populi* is the *vox dei*. Their instructions, right or wrong, we must obey. Can we believe for a moment, that selections will not sometimes be made from improper motives? That the individual will sometimes be appointed director because he promises to be governed by our wishes, when he has neither the ability to determine whether such a course will promote the public good, or the integrity to pursue it if he had? We have some experience in matters of this kind, and we should not shut our ears to the melancholy truths she teaches. Sir, the existing banks watched by the Argus eyes of individual interests, governed by officers *whose interest* was identified with their prosperity, have not escaped peculation. The peculiar character of your capital, is not such as to exclude temptation. The man who would hesitate to lay his hands on individual wealth, may be permitted by his conscience to plunder a bank without remorse; and he who would shudder at the thought of robbing a corporation, may feel no compunction, when he thrusts his fingers in the public chest. The money belongs to the State, the State is an ideal being, no widow will deplore the loss, no orphan be stripped of his inheritance, and there is no reason why he should not have it as well as another. Such may be the soliloquy of many a rogue, who will pilfer modestly at first, but increasing his courage, as he advances in crime, will ultimately regulate the extent of his robberies, by the cravings of his desires.

We have already carried banking to a sufficient extent. North Carolina, though an Atlantic, is not a commercial State. Monied institutions are essential to commercial pursuits, but they are the bane of an agricultural community. Disguise their operations as you will, it is at least nothing more nor less than shaving upon a large scale; and the single proposition before us, is whether that shall be openly practised by a government, which is odious in a corporation, and disreputable to an individual. In this Southern State of steady habits, proverbial in its better day for economy, sobriety, private and public honesty, it is high time that our attention was again turned to agricultural pursuits, and that we were willing to let banks and banking privileges alone. They are neither adapted to the genius of our institutions, nor the character of our people. All our experience is opposed to them. We established the State bank, for two leading purposes, the first to rid us of our paper currency, which did not exceed in amount $300,000, and which was a *lawful tender*. We have done so, but we have thrown into circulation $262,000 of Treasury Notes, which *are not a tender*. The second object was, to merge all other institutions *in one State Bank*. At the end of four years, the great object of our anxiety was to place the other institutions in such a situation, as would enable them to check the influence of this *monied monster*. We next solicited the establishment of a branch of the United States bank among us, with a hope that it would exercise a salutary influence over all of them. All this is matter of record, and may be found in the Journal before me; and now that 'there is nothing new under the sun,' we have gotten back to the old project, *a single State Bank*, vastly more complicated than the institution which they tell us has produced our ruin.

One more view of this subject, sir, and I will cease to detain the committee. To what does this project owe its origin? It is believed, sir, that these institutions have made much money. Their profits have been vastly overrated, and not content with the double share which the State has received, we are willing to pounce upon the rest. I intreat the committee to pause before they take a step, the consequences of which they cannot foresee. If you begin confiscation with the banks, are there no farther consequences to be apprehended? Will you *then* stop? Can you stop? Our fathers have not all the credit to which they are entitled, for that salutary provision in our constitution, which constitutes one branch of the Legislature, the guardian of persons, the other of property. Neither can act independently and of itself—the poor cannot plunder the rich, or the rich oppress the poor. In all ages, in all nations, the history of rebellions will be found to have been a rebellion of poverty against wealth, of the poor against the rich. Confiscation may have preceded, but it has preceded at but short intervals, imprisonment, banishment and death. I trust the period is far, very far distant, when the freemen of this country shall weep over such a scene.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New York, Feb. 20.

By the packet ship Birmingham, Captain Harris, from Liverpool, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received copious files of London papers to the 7th of January, and Liverpool to the 8th, both inclusive.

The Catholic Question.—We have already published the letter of the Duke of Wellington to the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, which went to show, very distinctly, that all the rumors of an intention on the part of the Premier to concede the Catholic Claims at the approaching session of Parliament were without foundation. The reply of Dr. Curtis to that letter, explaining the reasons for his having made the Duke's letter public, has been published. It appears, from this letter, that the Duke's suggestion, as to the Catholics being for a time quiet, and leaving their cause to time, will not be attended to by the Catholics. "We, therefore, (says the Morning Herald) think that Catholic Emancipation will not, at least for the present, be entertained by England.—The great mass of the people of England are [illegible] horror of the Catholic Barristers were [illegible] to Parliament and power, the Priests would not be far off when the Catholic Barristers would be for thrusting themselves [illegible] offices of some description; or, that they would be for sharing the present tithes with the Church of England. Now, it is well known that all Catholics are under the dominion of the Priests, and the probability is, that if the Catholic Barristers succeed in getting into power, the Priests would not be far off from them; and if, in the attempt to [illegible] tithes, or to institute further tithes, [illegible] Barristers, when in power, did [illegible] where the Priests, why then the latter, [illegible] an extended liability, would threaten to excommunicate the established Church, which she will [illegible] the Barristers, which would bring in other Powers to do any thing would. The Church with the sword, before the Catholics are admitting and Parliament power, should take good security this Institution from the Catholic Church that it would not [illegible] Bowen agree with our Church, as to the tithes: [illegible] no such security were given by one [illegible] to the other, we should, in the long [illegible] have the two Churches at open war about [illegible] pounds, shillings, and pence: all which [illegible] would be "part and parcel of Anti-[illegible]."

Exclusive of the Catholic Barristers, little excitement has been caused by the appearance of a letter from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, (the Marquis of Anglesea) to Doctor Curtis, strongly favoring the cause of Catholic Emancipation.

The Morning Herald states, that no less than 65 cargoes of foreign grain arrived in the Thames river on the 6th December.—These cargoes may be each averaged at 500 quarters. Upwards of one million of money must be remitted to pay for this grain. There can be no doubt, however, that the importations of grain will occasion a fine trade in the Spring.

The report of the massacre at Crete, of which, from the complexion of our former accounts, we had no doubts, is confirmed. An Ancona date, of December 10, says: "The latest accounts from Poros and Syra return to the subject of the massacre of the Christian inhabitants of the cities of Crete. No Christians are now left in those cities: all have perished by the sword, and all their brethren in the island are devoted to the same fate."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

We learn from Mr. *Lamson*, who arrived here on Thursday last, in the Slp. Congress, that the civil war which for these six years past has been raging in this Republic, continued.—In the Province of Nicaragua, a counter revolution had broken out.—General Serda, and most of the officers commanding had been arrested and shot in Nicaragua city. The Grenadians had taken advantage of this state of affairs, and marched against the city, which had quietly surrendered.—On the other hand, Leon had revolted from the league with Grenada, and joined Menaqua, to war against Grenada and Nicaragua. The most oppressive system had been adopted towards foreigners, whether residents or not; compelling them to pay the most enormous contributions, even by force of arms. The whole country was in the most wretched state imaginable, and no prospect whatever remained of a speedy adjustment of the difficulties.—None appeared to know the cause of the present revolutionary state of the country, except a disposition to subvert all order, and encourage a system of robbery and plunder. In fine, the country was regarded as on the eve of a still more sanguinary and terrible revolution. The commerce of the country was annihilated, Indigo plantations destroyed, and one continued scene of plunder and distress, presented itself to the observer.

The war between San Salvador and Guatamala, continued. A Courier arrived at Menaqua bringing dates to January 1st. from Gautamala, stating that important advantages had been gained over the San-Salvadoreans, and that they had been compelled to retreat.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

From Demerara.—By an arrival at Eastport, Maine, information is brought of the destruction of that city by fire, in the latter part of December. The conflagration raged for three days, and the territory for the space of three miles, was left in ruins. The fire is said to have originated in a large warehouse, where some persons were engaged at night in pumping rum. The loss is estimated at *five hundred thousand pounds sterling.*

A Kentucky paper has an advertisement headed in *staring* capitals, "A DEVIL WANTED"—he must be *moral* and *industrious*, well *recommended*, and not over 14 years of age. "*Old* Nick," of course is not young enough for this situation.

MR. ADAMS & THE FEDERALISTS.

A new Edition of the Correspondence between Mr. Adams and the Federalists has been published in Washington, containing an Appendix, in which some additional papers are published, furnished by Mr. Adams.

They consist of the following documents:

1st. Extract of a letter from John Quincy Adams to William Plumer, Esq., dated at sea, 16th August, 1809. This refers to a history of the U. States, intended to be written by Mr. P. In the course of the letter, Mr. A. speaks of "the most powerful operative impulse upon all the *divisionists*, from the first Kentucky conspiracy, down to the negotiations between Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, of the last winter and spring—considered merely as a purpose of ambition, the great objection against this scheme is its littleness, &c."

The 2d Document we give entire.—

"*Extract of a letter from William Plumer, heretofore a Senator of the United States, and afterwards Governor of N. Hampshire.*

EPPING, N. H. Dec. 20, 1828.

"During the long and eventful session of Congress of 1803 and 1804. I was a member of the Senate, and was at the city of Washington the whole of the session, at different times. In the course of the session, several of the Federalists, Senators and Representatives, from the New-England States, informed me that they thought it necessary to establish a separate government in N. England, and, if it should be found practicable, to extend it so far South as to include Pennsylvania; but in all events to establish one in New-England. They complained, that the slave-holding States had required, by means of their slaves, a greater increase of Representatives in the House than was just and equal; that too great a portion of the public revenue was raised in the Northern States, and too much of it expended in the Southern and Western States; and that the acquisition of Louisiana and the new States that were formed, and those to be formed in the West and in the ceded Territory, would soon annihilate the weight and influence of the Northern States in the government.

Their intention, they said, was to establish their new government under the authority and protection of State governments. That, having secured the election of a governor, and a majority of a legislature in a State in favor of a separation, the Legislature should repeal the law authorizing the people to elect representatives in Congress, and the Legislature decline electing Senators to Congress, and gradually withdraw the State from the Union, establish custom house officers to grant Registers, and clearances to vessels, and eventually establish a federal Government in the Northern and Eastern States. And that if New England united in the measure, it would in due time be effected without resorting to arms.

"Just before that session of Congress closed, one of the gentlemen to whom I have alluded, informed me, that arrangements had been made to have the next autumn in Boston, a select meeting of the leading federalists in New England, to consider and recommend the measures necessary to form a system of Government for the Northern States, and that Alexander Hamilton, of N. York, had consented to attend that meeting.

Soon after my return from Washington, I adopted the most effectual means in my power, to collect the opinions of well informed leading federalists in New Hampshire, upon the subject. I found some in favor of the measure, but a great majority of them decidedly opposed to the project; and from the partial and limited enquiries I made in Massachusetts, the result appeared to me nearly similar to that in New Hampshire.

The Gentleman, who, in the winter of 1803 and 1804, informed me there was to be a meeting of the federalists in the autumn of 1804, at Boston, at the session of Congress in the winter of 1804 and 1805, observed to me, that the death of Gen. Hamilton had prevented the meeting; but the project was not, and would not be abandoned.

I owe it to you as well as myself, to state explicitly, that in the session of Congress, in the winter of 1803 and 1804, I was myself in favor of forming a separate Government in New-England; and wrote several confidential letters to a few of my friends and correspondents, recommending the measure. But afterwards, upon thoroughly investigating and maturely considering the subject, I was fully convinced that my opinion in favor of separation was the most erroneous that I formed upon political subjects. The only consolation I had, was that my error in opinion had not produced any acts injurious to the integrity of the Union. When the same project was revived in 1808 and 1809, during the embargo and non-intercourse, and afterwards, during the war of 1812, I used every effort in my power, both privately and publicly, to defeat the attempt then made to establish a separate independent government in the Northern States.

You are at liberty to make such use of this communication as you shall consider proper.

Accept the assurance of my high respect and esteem. WILLIAM PLUMER."

The 3d is an Extract of a letter from a distinguished Citizen of the U. S., dated St. Petersburg, 30th June, 1811, (published in Austin's Life of Gerry,) and supposed to be written by Mr. Adams himself. The writer says, that he has "known now more than 7 years, the project of the Boston faction against the Union," &c. But he gives no names nor evidence.

4th is "Extract from a SERMON preached at Boston, 23d July, 1812, by a highly respectable Clergyman, intimately connected with the most eminent leaders of the then Federal party."—Minister's name not given—he tells his congregation that, "The alternative then, is, that if you do not wish to become the slaves of those who own slaves, and who are themselves the slaves of French slaves, you must either, in the language of the day, *cut the connexion*, or so far alter the National Constitution as to secure yourselves a due share in the Government, &c. &c."

5th and last, are extracts from the Journals of the Hartford Convention—We believe that all these extracts have been already laid before the public.

Mr. Plumer's letter is the material part of the Evidence—Yet he gives no names (other than his own) and no evidence—The point of time to which he refers was about four years before Mr. A. made his communications to Mr. Jefferson.—He speaks of several Federalists of *New England*, not of "leaders in Massachusetts as Mr. Adams does." Mr. A's federal Correspondents in Boston, will, of course, seek out and sift Mr. Plumer's names, evidence, &c.

Amendment of the U. S. Constitution.

In a late debate on this subject, Mr. Smyth, of Virginia, brought forward some historial statements, relating to the Federal Convention, which, if correct, are peculiarly interesting. Chief Justice Yates, of New York, a member of that convention, took notes of the secret debates, and these have since been published. We give the following extracts, for the information of our readers.

"Judge Yates reports Mr. Madison to have spoken as follows, on the expediency of giving the Fe- judges of the State must give the state laws their operation, although the law abridges the rights of the national government. How is it to be repealed? By the power who made it? How shall you compel them? By force? To prevent this disagreeable expedient, the power of negativing is absolutely necessary. This is the only attractive principle which will retain its centrifugal force; and without this, the planets will fly from their orbits." On the period for which Senators should be chosen, Judge Yates reports, "Mr. Madison was for seven years—considers this branch as a check on the democacy—it cannot, therefore, be made too strong." On the sovereignty of the States, Mr. Madison is reported to have said, "The States never possessed the essential rights of sovereignty. These were always vested in Congress. Their voting as States, in Congress, is no evidence of sovereignty. The State of Maryland voted by counties. Did this make the counties sovereign? *The States at present are only great corporations, having the power of making by-laws*; and these are effectual only, if they are not contradictory to the general confederation. The States ought to be placed under the control of the General Government; at least, as much so as they formerly were under the British Parliament."

Judge Yates also reports the following as the language of Gen. HAMILTON.

"I have well considered the subject, and am convinced that no amendment of the confederation can answer the purpose of a good government, *so long as State sovereignties do, in any shape, exist.*" Again: "To avoid the evils deducible from these observations, we must establish a general and national government, completely sovereign, and *annihilate the State distinctions and State operations;* and unless we do this, no good purpose can be answered." Again: "The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge or determine right. Give, therefore, to the *first class* a distinct; permanent share in the Government They will check the unsteadiness of the *second;* and as they cannot receive any advantage by a change, they therefore will ever maintain good government. Can a democratic assembly, who annually revolve in the mass of the people, be supposed steadily to pursue the public good? Nothing but a permanent body can check the imprudence of democracy." Again: "Let one body of the legislature be constituted *during good behaviour or life.* Let out executive be appointed, who dares execute his powers." Again he says, "Let me observe that an executive is less dangerous to the liberties of the people, when *in office during life*, than for seven years." Again: "The assembly to be elected for three years by the people in districts; the Senate to be elected by electors, to be chosen for the purpose by the people, and *to remain in office during life.* The executive to have the power of negativing all laws."

Mr. Monroe.—From the documents accompanying the Report lately made to Congress in the case of Mr. Monroe, we select the following interesting statement.

From the day Mr. Monroe accepted the office of Secretary of War to the end of the war, we had no office hours: we worked day and night, Sundays not excepted. Our usual time for shutting up the office and leaving Mr. Monroe was from 12 to 1 o'clock at night. In January, 1815, on an occasion of this sort, and after a day of incessant labor, Mr. Monroe, at 12 o'clock, A. M. observed that it was time to take some rest; in turning round to pull off his boots, he tumbled on the floor, exhausted with fatigue, and apparently lifeless: Mr. Graham being near, luckily caught him in his arms. He remained for two days dangerously ill, and unable either to know or attend to business. The Department was conducted during this time by Major Macpherson, Mr. Graham, and myself, under the directions of the President, who was also confined by severe indisposition. The moment Mr. Monroe was restored to his senses, and had strength to dictate his instructions, we were summoned to his sick room, and were engaged daily in transcribing the communications which he had to make to all sections of the United States: for many days he was propped up in his bed by pillows to write despatches. TENCH RINGGOLD.

Washington, February 2, 1829.

A letter from Washington was lately published in a Knoxville paper, reflecting very severely upon the character and conduct of Col. Crockett, a member of Congress from Tennessee, and intimating, amongst other things equally injurious and offensive, that his vote was in the market. To this attack Col. C. replied in the Washington Telegraph, denying positively all the charges alleged against him, and denouncing its author as a puppy and a scoundrel. This reply of Col. C. has since brought forth another communication, in which Mr. Pryor Lea, another member from Tennessee, avows himself the author of the letter, reiterates the charges, and professes himself ready to meet the consequences. To this communication Col. C. has also rejoined, expressing his extreme surprise that the assault upon him should have proceeded from a colleague and one whom he had always regarded as a friend, but repeating his denials, refusing to retract the epithets he had used, and declaring his perfect readiness, too, to render satisfaction in any way in which his accuser may require it. And there the matter rested at our last accounts.

The edition of Webster's Dictionary was 2000 copies for this country, and 500 copies intended for Europe. The patronage has been so great on this side of the Atlantic that nearly all the 2500 copies are taken up, and none remain for the English market. 2500 copies at $20, the subscription price, amount to $50,000.

Another Revolutionary Worthy gone!—It is with sincere regret that we announce the death of our late venerable and estimable fellow citizen, Major ALEXANDER GARDEN, author of "Anecdotes of the Revolution." Few men have possessed a more generous, manly, and patriotic spirit, or have enjoyed for so long a period the unvarying regard of a whole community. Born to the expectation of a large estate, he was disinherited by his father, who was attached to the royal cause, in consequence of his having engaged in the defence of the liberties of his country. Possessed of a handsome income, however, from another source, it was not until within a few years past that he suffered the inconveniences of poverty, and even then his embarrassments arose from circumstances highly honorable to his character. He was a Cornet in Lee's Legion, and an Aid de Camp to General GREENE, and served with great credit to himself, and with an ardent enthusiasm in the cause of freedom. During many years he held the office of Vice President of our State Society of Cincinnati, of which Body he was also chosen President at the time of the decease of our lamented fellow citizen Gen. C. C. PINCKNEY.—*Charleston Mercury.*

The folllowing is a fine picture of Washington in his retirement—it is from his own letters:

"I am just beginning to experience the ease and freedom from public cares, which however desirable, it takes some time to realize; for, strange as it may seem, it is nevertheless true, that it was not until lately I could get the better of my usual custom of ruminating, as soon as I awoke in the morning, on the business of the ensuing day; and of my surprise on finding after revolving many things in my mind, that I was no longer a public man, or had any thing to do with the public transactions. I feel as I conceive a wearied traveller must do, who, after treading many a painful step with a heavy burden on his shoulders, is eased of the latter, having reached the haven to which all the former were directed, and from his housetop, is looking back, and tracing with an eager eye the meanders by which he escaped the quicksands and mires which lay in his way, and into which none but the all-powerful Guide and Dispenser of human events could have prevented his falling. I have become a private citizen on the banks of the Potomac; and under the shadow of my own vine and my own figtree, free from the bustle of a camp and the busy scenes of public life, I am solacing myself with those tranquil enjoyments of which the soldier who is ever in pursuit of fame—the statesman, whose watchful days and sleepless nights are spent in devising schemes to promote the welfare of his own, perhaps the ruin of other countries, as if this globe was insufficient for us all—and the courtier, who is always watching the countenance of his prince, in the hope of catching a gracious smile—can have very little conception. I have not only retired from all public employments, but am retiring within myself, and shall be able to view the solitary walk, and tread the paths of private life, with heartfelt satisfaction. Envious of none, I am determined to be pleased with all; and this, my dear friend, being the order of my march, I will move gently down the stream of life until I sleep with my fathers."

"You've been Captain long enough."—Walking up Beacon street the other day, I met a little republican corps, which amused me greatly. The band consisted of four urchins, from six to ten years old, accoutred in boyish style, with pasteboard caps and tin swords. The troop was merely large enough to furnish Captain, Lieutenant, Ensign and Trumpeter,—a pretty fair epitome of some of our military establishments, all officers and no men. Being Americans, and all in office, I very naturally supposed they were satisfied and happy; but my eye had not followed the young soldiers far, when I perceived their lieutenant, a sturdy chap of about six years old, make a dead halt. "What's the matter, Bill?' called out the captain. 'I tell you what Ned, you've been captain long enough—I'm going to be captain now!" Some altercation followed, and the refractory lieutenant only vociferated the louder—'You've been captain long enough—It's my turn now!' A compromise was at length happily effected; and the ambitious young officer agreed to budge on a few yards further with the promise of being made captain at the end of the street. I laughed as the little pageant moved out of sight. 'This,' said I, is an abridgment of human society—this is the genuine spirit of man.'

The American Navy consists of seven 74's or Ships of the Line already afloat; seven 44's or Frigates of the first class; four of the second class; twelve Sloops of War, seven Schooners and other vessels. The 74's afloat, are the Independence, Franklin, Washington, Columbus, Ohio, North Carolina and Delaware. The Frigates afloat, are the Constitution, United States, Guerriere, Java, Potomac, Brandywine, Hudson, Congress, Constellation, Macedonian and Fulton. The Sloops of War, are the John Adams, Cyanne, Hornet, Erie, Ontario, Peacock, Boston, Lexington, Vincennes, Warren, Natchez, and Falmouth. The Schooners are, the Dolphin, Grampus, Porpoise, Shark, Fox, Alert and Sea Gull. At the present time, nineteen of the above vessels are in ordinary, and twenty-one in commission. In addition, five Ships of the Line, six Frigates and four Sloops of War are now building. The Constitution, United States and Constellation, were launched in 1797, and are the oldest vessels in the Navy; the Congress and John Adams in 1799, the Hornet in 1803—from which time till 1813, an interval of ten years, no public vessel was built.

George W. Barney of Edenton, has been appointed President of the Edenton Branch of the State Bank, in the place of Joseph H. Skinner, who declined serving.—*Ral. Reg.*

Large Turnips.—On Friday last, Mr. Jesse Powell of this County left at our Office two Turnips taken from his patch, one of which weighed within a fraction of nine pounds, and the other not much less.

Raleigh Register.

The Alleghany Democrat says—"An incident worth recording occurred in the city of Pittsburg, when General Jackson was receiving visiters. A young man was introduced who had been deprived of his arms by the bursting of a cannon at New Orleans, on the 8th January, 1828. The General presented him with a bank note folded up, which afterwards, on the young man's examination, proved to be a *One Hundred Dollar Bill.*"

SHINGLES BURNT.

Norfolk, Feb. 25.—We have heard with regret that a large quantity of Cypress Shingles at a landing on Lake Drummond, have been destroyed by fire. They had been collected during the last summer, and the feeder which connects the lake with the canal being closed, it was not until about 10 or 12 days ago that an opportunity was presented of lightering them down to Deep Creek; and the proprietors were busily engaged in that undertaking until Thursday night, when the immense mass that still remained caught fire—it is not known by what means, but supposed to have been by the carelessness of some of the negroes employed in removing it—and the whole was consumed. The number destroyed is ascertained to have been between 800,000 and a million, principally belonging to Messrs. J. S. Seguine & Carey Weston. So great a reduction of the stock on hand, it is believed, will materially enhance the price of the article.

The Canal has now a depth of five feet and a half of water through, being amply sufficient for every useful purpose. We learn however, that a mud bar has been formed at the Southern out-fall, in Pasquotank river, which with the uncommon low tides caused by the long prevalence of Westerly winds, affords less water than the depth in the canal, and is a hindrance to the largest boats when deep laden. This partial obstruction will soon be removed by a dredging machine, if not entirely effected by the reflux of the tide.

On Friday, the Legislature of New Jersey appointed SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD, Esq. (now Secretary of the Navy,) Attorney General of that State. The other day, this same Legislature declared Mr. SOUTHARD to be a foreigner, *ineligible to office* in that State, because called temporarily to execute the duties of a high office at Washington. If he was a foreigner three weeks ago, how has he so soon been invested with the rights of citizenship, particularly since he has not returned to the State?—*Com. Adv.*

Election of President.—The Legislature of Delaware, now in session, have enacted a Law, altering the mode of choosing Electors in that State—the General Ticket System is adopted.

Augusta, Feb. 23.

Fire!—Just before 9 o'clock last night our city was alarmed by the cry of "*Fire.*" It was ascertained to be in a kitchen or back store, in the rear of Cotton Range, in the upper part of the city. It soon communicated to the front buildings, which were all of wood, and so contiguous as to be almost one house for two hundred yards. The consequence was, that the raging element mocked at human exertion till it had laid in ashes every building from Campbell's Gully to the cross street at the Upper Market, consuming upwards of twenty tenements. It is supposed to have been accidental. Property destroyed consisted mostly of the buildings, which may be estimated at 25 to 30,000 Dollars. The greater part, we understand, was insured, and belonged to *Mrs. Jones* of Philadelphia.

A young gentleman of the City of Boston has walked to Charleston, 1150 miles, in 36 days; from Niagara Falls to Rochester in two days; from Saratoga Springs to Boston in four successive days; from Providence to Cambridge Street, in Boston, in less than ten hours, including stops; besides other excursions to Ticonderoga, Plattsburg, Burlington and Mt. Washington, amounting in all to 2700 miles. The first of these walks is a remarkable exploit.

Alarming progress of the Spirit of Luxury.—By the report of the acting managers of the Maunch Chunk Rail Road, we observe that the mules employed in hauling up the empty coal wagons, have become so fond of riding down, (wagons being used for that purpose) that on a late occasion when they were sent up with the coal wagons without their mule wagons, the hands could not drive them down, and were under the necessity of drawing up the wagons themselves, for the mules to ride down in.

A Fish out of Water.—Lord Kellie was amusing a company with an account of a sermon he had heard in America, in which the preacher related the miracle of St. Anthony preaching to the fishes, which, in order to listen to his pious discourse, held their heads out of water. I can credit the miracle, said Harry Erskine, if your Lordship was at church. I certainly was there, said the Peer. Then, rejoined Harry, there was at least one fish out of water.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, neatly printed, are kept constantly for sale at this office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, MARCH 5, 1829.

The Mails.—We have never known so many successive failures of the Northern mail as have occurred within the last ten days. The Washington city mail has come in regularly; but from Tuesday the 24th ult. until yesterday morning, we did not receive a solitary paper from beyond that city. The loss of seven New York paper mails in succession, is quite sufficient to exhaust the patience of any printer; and especially when we get the latest dates from New York by way of Charleston. The failures are probably occasioned by the very severe weather experienced at the north.

The following paragraph on the subject is from the Baltimore Patriot:

"If human energy and exertion could have avoided a failure between Philadelphia and New York, it would have been done by that spirited contractor, Mr. Reesides. To give some idea of the intensity of the cold, and the unyielding perseverence of his drivers it is only necessary to mention the melancholy fact, that one of them persisted in pushing on through the snow storm of Friday night, until he froze, and died upon the box!

"As yet, there has been no failure between Philadelphia and Baltimore, but several persons employed by Messrs. Stockton & Stokes have been severely frost-bitten—and amongst them we are sorry to learn that their spirited Agent, Mr. Purdy, at the Susquehanna, by whose exertions so many failures have been saved, has suffered most severely, and may feel the effects for life. He was *from eight P. M. until four A. M.* on the river, to prevent the failure of the mail going hence to Philadelphia. It is fortunate for the public that the Postmaster General, with his knowledge of his men and their means, should have, through such important points, the agency of Messrs. Reesides, Stockton, and Stokes."

Tuesday last was the last day of the reign of John Quincy Adams. The will of the people has ejected him from an office which they never intended to confer on him, and have filled his place by a man who may emphatically be said to be "the man of their choice." May he not only continue to deserve the confidence of his friends, but command that also of those who have opposed him. May his administration be altogether virtuous and prosperous. He has come into office under the most favorable circumstances. No man can tell how he will go out of it; but all ought to hope, for the good of their country, for the sake of the cause of liberty, that he may go out with a large increase of his own well earned fame, and with the character and condition of the country improved. With such feelings, let us, in the language of CRAWFORD, "judge the Administration by its measures," or, in his own favorite phrase, "the tree by its fruits." For no party, and for no man, but for our country, we say, may that judgment be favorable.

The Inauguration took place yesterday. We understand that the Mail Contractors between Washington City and this place, with a laudable desire to gratify the public anxiety, have made arrangements to have the Inaugural Address brought here in a very short period of time, by express. Of course we shall lay it before our readers as early as possible.

The occasion was noticed here yesterday, by the firing of one gun at sun rise, and a national salute of twenty-four guns at 1 o'clock P. M.

In another column the reader will find the annunciation of the New Cabinet, and some of the views entertained of it. Many persons are disappointed, of course; and we suspect that a very general feeling of regret prevails, that Messrs. Ingham, Branch, and Eaton, are called to offices that might be so much more ably filled by Messrs. Tazewell, McLane of Delaware, Livingston, Drayton, &c. The State Department, however, is well filled, and the Cabinet has a great accession to its talents in Mr. McLean, Post Master General, whom we are glad to see retain the office he has so well administered, and also made a member of the President's Cabinet.

As North Carolinians, we feel proud that a citizen of our State has been called to a seat in the Cabinet; and, while we think that there are more talented men in the country, we do not doubt that he will discharge the duties of the office respectably. Gov. Branch is distinguished for plain sound sense, for industry, firmness, and integrity.

The Twentieth Congress was necessarily brought to a close on Tuesday last. Of course we have no account of the last proceedings, but we incline to the belief that it will be found very few laws have been passed, either of a public or private nature, perhaps not one in five of the bills have passed into laws, and probably not one in twenty of the resolutions, petitions, memorials, or remonstrances, have been favorably attended to.

In the Senate, the Committee of Commerce have made a report on the subject of opening a ship channel from Albemarle Sound to the Ocean, that it is too late in the session to obtain the necessary information.

The House of Representatives have granted 75 cords of wood to the relief of the poor of Washington and Georgetown, in consequence of the scarcity of wood during the late very cold weather. A bill to provide for taking the 5th Census has passed the House. It appropriates $350,000 to pay the expenses. An ineffectual attempt was made to fix the ratio of representation by this bill, instead of leaving it, as heretofore, till the Census is taken.

On the 27th ultimo, Mr. Hamilton, from the Committee on Retrenchment, reported the following resolutions:

"The Select Committee on Retrenchment beg leave to report: That, having presented to the House various bills and resolutions consequent on such abuses, legislative and administrative, to which they thought a corrective ought to be applied, (upon which bills and resolutions the shortness of the session, and the interposition of bills of a public nature having priority of the calender, have precluded the action of Congress,) they deem it important, before the close of their labors, that the House should distinctly express its opinion on the following cardinal subjects of public economy:

1. *Be it therefore resolved* That, as no free people should be burdened with unnecessary taxation, it is expedient to pay the public debt with all convenient dispatch.

2. That this House has a right to expect that the Executive will submit to Congress at its next session, a comprehensive scheme of retrenchment, which shall extend to the lopping off of all useless offices, and to securing a more effective accountability in those which are retained.

3. That a retrenchment of the fixed as well as contingent expenditures of Congress, is indispensably necessary, more especially the last, which are essentially liable to abuse.

Washington, Feb. 28.

Yesterday being the last day of the Session upon which any bill, *originating in either House of Congress*, can pass that House, and be transmitted to the other, both Houses sat to a late hour. No bill, which has not passed one House or the other, can become a law at this Session, without the unanimous consent of both Houses, unless indeed they should, as we have once seen them do, sit on Sunday.

The business which was transacted may be ascertained by reference to the Minutes of Proceedings in the two Houses. The mass of bills reported, which have not been acted upon in either House, are of course rejected.

Nat. Int.

Mr. Randolph.—The U. S. Telegraph publishes the following as a speech which Mr. Randolph *intended* to make on the Cumberland Road Bill; but at the time he rose, the question was not debateable, according to the rules of the House. This is the only speech he has even intended to make this session.

A few words intended to have been said by Mr. Randolph, on the passage of the Cumberland Road Bill.

SIR:—I have had as little inclination as ability to partake in the discussions on this bill: but, I cannot let it finally pass without my solemn protest against it.

If I were unrestrained by other considerations, and wished to superadd to an aggression upon the rights of the States, insult the most offensive to their pride, I would vote for this bill. If I wished to bring about collision and discord between the Federal and State authorities; but above all, if I had it most at heart to embroil the administration just coming into power, and to embarrass their very first official movements, I would vote for this bill.

What, Sir! shall the Federal authority seize upon the great passes and thoroughfares of our land, and construct barriers which no man shall be permitted to pass to mill or market, to church, to court, or to an election, without paying unto Cæsar such tribute as the imperial pleasure shall prescribe? If we are to erect a splendid imperial Government, let us at least endeavor to emulate the virtues of the Roman despots; since we will copy their crimes. It never entered into the head of Tiberius himself, that perfect model of a tyrant, to levy tolls upon the Appian or Æmilian. Sir, when these gates shall be erected within her Territory, it will be the bounden duty of the commonwealth of Virginia to abate the nuisance. This must bring her into direct collision with the Federal power. You leave her no alternative,—for submission cannot be endured, even in supposition. I shall pursue this subject no farther, it is too painful to be dwelt upon.—*Wash. Tel.*

Register of Debates.—Messrs. Gales & Seaton have just published the 3d vol. of their Register of Debates in Congress, comprising those of the 2d Session of the 19th Congress, (1826—7.) It makes a volume of 850 large pages of brevier type, price six dollars. It is to be regretted that the publishers have come to the determination, unless a greater patronage is bestowed upon the work, to discontinue its publication. They state that they have already sunk a large amount of money by it.

Mr. Clay's Furniture is advertised for sale in the Washington papers. It is said that he will return to his residence in Kentucky. It is also said that Judge Clark, the representative in Congress of his district, will decline a re-election in consequence of ill health, and in that case we may expect to see Mr. Clay a member of the next Congress.

The Bank Debate.—We have, thus far, kept pace with the Register in the publication of this interesting debate. It will depend upon the character of the succeeding speeches, whether we publish any more of them.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

John A. Smith, of New York, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States in France, vice Daniel Sheldon, deceased.

William M'Kee of North Carolina, to be Surveyor of the Public Lands in the States of Illinois and Missouri, and the Territory of Arkansas; whose commission expired on the 11th of February, 1829.

Charles S. Walsh, of Maryland, to be Secretary of Legation of the United States in Spain, vice John A. Smith, tranferred to Paris.

Samuel Larned, of Rhode Island, to be Charge d'Affaires of the United States to the Republic of Peru, vice Joseph Cooley, dec'd.

Joseph Hopkinson, of Pennsylvania, to be Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, vice Richard Peters, deceased.

The Markets.—From the New York Price Current of Wednesday morning, we learn that a further reduction in Flour has been submitted to. 1500 barrels of Alexandria and Fredericksburg, were sold on Tuesday at $7 87½ cash.

Wm. Aiken and Alex. Black Esqs. who went to Washington, for the purpose of presenting the petition of the directors of the Rail Road Company to Congress, praying a subscription to their stock, returned on Saturday evening. It is stated that in consequence of the present session approaching to a close, no appropriation can be made this year, but that there is every reason to expect that it will be granted by the next Congress.

Charleston Patriot.

THE CABINET.

A letter from Washington City, dated 21st inst. says:—"There is now little doubt, that the cabinet is arranged, and composed of Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of State, Mr. Ingham of the Treasury, Mr. Eaton of the War, and Mr. Branch of the Navy Departments; Mr. Berrien, Attorney General; with the understanding that Mr. Calhoun and Mr. McLean, of the Post Office, are admitted into the council of the Executive. I believe this may be considered the definitive arrangement. It is understood that Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Tazewell are provided for in the diplomatic corps. And it is further understood that the several interests in the Jackson party, are in perfect harmony for the present. Tennessee and the West have the President, Secretary of War, Post Master General, and one of the confidential counsellors; South Carolina, Georgia and the South have the Vice President, Attorney General, Secretary of the Navy, and a Minister. Pennsylvania and the middle states have the Secretary of the Treasury and a minister; and New York has furnished the Secretary of State, or Premier of the United States. New England, of course, is in a state of probation, and must put up with the small food called *louves and fishes* until other times.

Another letter says:—"Should the Post Master General prefer a seat on the Bench, Mr. Isaac Hill, editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, is to succeed him in that department."—*Ib.*

Another letter says—"Cheves would have been Secretary of the Treasury if Pennsylvania had claimed him—as it is, Calhoun is stronger in the Administration than its head."

The Cabinet.—The last U. S. Telegraph gives us the Program of the members of the Cabinet, as fixed by Gen. Jackson.—We do not hesitate to say, that this is not throughout the Cabinet which we could have wished or expected. As it is, however, we must make the best of the arrangement. One thing they may rest assured, that the People will judge them by their *measures*.—*Richmond Enq.*

From the Washington City Telegraph, of Feb 26.

THE NEW CABINET.

We are authorised to say that the new Cabinet will consist of

Martin Van Buren of New York, as Secretary of State.

Samuel D. Ingham of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Treasury.

John McLean of Ohio, as Postmaster General.

John H. Eaton of Tennessee, as Secretary of War.

John Branch of North Carolina, as Secretary of the Navy.

John McPherson Berrien of Georgia, as Attorney General.

It will be seen that the Postmaster General is to be included in the Cabinet. We learn that the President elect, yesterday, received a letter from Mr. Van Buren, accepting the State Department. The other gentlemen are in this city, and have notified their acceptance in person.

GEN. GREEN—You are requested to state in your paper, that the reports stated in the Baltimore Gazette and Chronicle, of the 21st instant, relative to my appointment as Minister to Mexico, are wholly without foundation.

HENRY BALDWIN.

Washington, 23d Feb. 1829.

Wash. Telegraph.

As it has been suggested to us that we might possibly be understood as conveying the idea, in our last, that Mr. Tazewell had some particular objection to taking office under the "new Administration," we think proper to state, what has since come to our knowledge, that Mr. T. has long held the determination never to resign an office confided to him *by the people*, for an appointment *under any Administration.—Norfolk Herald.*

The Inauguration of Gen. Jackson.

Washington, Feb. 24.

The Central Committee have ascertained that the President elect desires to avoid all military parade on the occasion, and intends to proceed from his lodgings to the Capitol on foot, for the purpose of taking the oath of office on the fourth of March. But, inasmuch as it is expected that a large concourse of his fellow-citizens will attend him, they announce to the public, that, in pursuance of a resolution adopted at a meeting of his friends, heretofore published, they have requested Col. Nathan Towson to act as Marshal of the day; and that he, with such associates as he may appoint, will arrange the order of Procession. Further particulars, should any be deemed necessary, will be announced on the morning of the Inauguration.

JOHN P. VANNESS, Chairman.

H. C. NEALE, Secretary.

Splendid Ball.—We are requested to say, that a splendid Subscription Ball will be given at Carusi's Assembly Room, on the 4th of March, under the direction of the Managers, whose names have been already announced. Tickets of admission can be had at the bookstores, and at the Assembly Room, at five dollars.

The last number of the Southern Agriculturist contains a letter from Thos. Spalding, Esq. of Georgia, 'on the cultivation of the Sugar Cane.' Mr. Spalding is of opinion that between Darien and Milledgeville and Macon, there are at this time more than one hundred plantations upon which Sugar Cane is grown, and where Sugar is manufactured in more or less quantity, and he thinks, that in the present year there will be an hundred plantations on the Savannah river, on which the Cane will be grown, in greater or less degree.

"All doubt (says he) as to the importance and value of the Sugar Cane in Georgia has now passed away; one acre of Cane, as plants, has been recently shipped from Savannah to North Carolina, where it will no doubt plant from ten to fifteen acres.

"But there is a point at which it must stop, for there is a point we are told, by Chaptale, and other Chemists, where the Sugar Cane growing large and looking well, will produce an abundance of the molasses sweets, but not a sufficient quantity of the saccharine sweets, (which are of course, the most valuable,) to make the cultivation profitable.

Gen. Scott.—In the last Petersburg Intelligencer, Gen. Scott is nominated for a seat in the Convention, by a writer who says he has reason to *know* that the Gen. is about to retire from the army, and return to his residence in Dinwiddie county.

New York, Feb. 23.

The Snow Storm.—Although we may not, like some of our neighbors, have been so far North as "Nova Zembla," yet we have seen regions of eternal frost, and resided in a climate where the thermometer occasionally sinks as low as thirty degrees below zero, without ever having witnessed a more severe tempest of snow than that with which this city was visited on Friday. Never was Thomson's sublime imagery of winter, in all its appalling horrors, more fully realized. The descending mass was whirled into all possible shapes by the violence of the wind, and driven with such force against the windows as to darken the panes, and give to the houses the obscurity of twilight. It is difficult to ascertain to what depth the snow fell upon an average, as loads of it were swept by intermitting gusts from the roofs of buildings into the streets, and thrown into heaps. The depth, however, was probably not less than eighteen inches. It was utterly impossible to keep the side walks clear; and the streets till yesterday were scarcely passable.

The city, and especially the waters about New York, presented a dreary spectacle. Both Rivers and the Bay were choked with fields of ice, whitened and deepened by new accessions. But notwithstanding these obstructions, the Ferry boats continued to ply, picking their way through the floating masses. The thought of the poor mariner, exposed to "the pelting of the pitiless storm," in approaching the coast, made the heart ache. We have not heard of any fatal accidents. The Telegraph reported on Saturday, that several vessels were in distress at the Hook; but the particulars have not yet been received. As the storm appears to have been extensive, we may anticipate numerous accounts of disasters.

No mail South of Philadelphia reached us yesterday, and even that did not arrive until about 11 o'clock. The papers came frozen in masses, bearing substantial testimony to the truth of their contents, that the weather had been as severe at the South as in this quarter. The Philadelphia Gazette states, that such a storm has not been known since the last century, and that the snow fell to the depth of a foot and a half. When our paper went to press, no mails from the North or East had arrived, indicating that the roads in those directions have been completely blocked up.—*Herald.*

Despatch.—A gentleman, who arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, by the Silas Richards, Packet ship, in 10 days from N. York, expressed, in a striking manner, the rapidity with which that long voyage, (nearly 3200 miles) is now performed. "I left New York," said he, "*the week before last.*"—*Liverpool paper, Jan.* 2.

Good Advice.—The editor of the U. States Gazette says,—"We have received, with the usual request for publication, a piece of poetry, signed "First Attempt." The writer should know, that the first attempt at poetizing should never be published."

Fatherly treatment.—On the day of Lord Eldon's resignation of the great seal, a certain little lawyer, after expatiating, at a dinner party, on the public merits of that noble and learned person, proceeding to speak of his kindness and condescension towards the barristers of his court. "To me, (added he) the loss is irreparable, for Lord Eldon always behaved to me quite like a father." "Yes, (said Brougham, who was one of the company,) I understand that he always treated you quite like a child."

☞ We are sorry that our correspondent "Anonymous" has adopted, for making his *debut* as a writer, a subject so unsuitable for a newspaper. Domestic occurrences, and private feelings, should be held as sacred as private character. And an exposure of the former, however kindly meant, would be quite as improper as an attack upon the latter.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Tuesday evening, the Steam Boat Henrietta, Capt. Rush; with the boat James in tow, to Willkings & Co., Agents, with a full load of Salt, Sugar, Coffee, dry goods, &c. to Whitehead & Fuller, C. T. Haigh, James Kyle, H. G. Nelson and others.

Also, Horton, Hutton & Co's Boat Glasgow, with Sugar to T. J. Curtis, Willkings & Co., R. F. Yarbrough, and Hall & Johnson, Molasses and Coffee to Williams & Fenn, and Coffee to Hall & Johnson.

DEPARTED, Feb. 28, Tillinghast's Boat Eliza, Capt. McLaughlan, with a full load of Wheat and Flour for R. F. Yarbrough, Sam'l. W. Tillinghast and owner.

March 4. Tillinghast's Boat Commerce, Capt. Tootle, with a full load of Flour, Flaxseed and Tobacco, for Sam'l. W. Tillinghast and owner.

Also on Monday last, I. Blake Jr's. Boat John Parker, with Flour, Cotton, Seed, Whiskey and Oats, for Jas. Kyle, R. F. Yarbrough, Jas. H. Hooper, Horton, Hutton & Co., J. M. Dobbin, K. T. Morgan, and owner, and 20 packages goods for K. McLeod, Elizabethtown.

Febr'y. 28 John Waddill, Jr's. Boat Post Boy, with Cotton, Flour, Wheat, Seed and Tobacco, owned by R. F. Yarbrough, O. P. Stark, and Whitehead & Fuller.

Also, this morning, Horton, Hutton & Co's boat Glasgow, with a full load of Wheat, Flour and Cotton, for T. J. Curtis and owners.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED, up to February 25th, Brigs Sarah Maria from Martinique, Chase from St. Thomas, French brig Le Messenger from do, Br. brig Ardent from Liverpool, Damon from New York. Schooners Hazard from St. Barts, Rosabella from Savannah, Mary Perry from Charleston. Sloop Crawford from do.

CLEARED, Brigs Argo for St. Barts, George Henry for do., Trio for Martinique. Schooners Plato for Philadelphia, Hazard for N. York, William for Guadaloupe, Pan Matanzas for St. Barts.

MARRIED,

On Wednesday, the 25th inst. by the Rev. Mr. JAMES, the Hon. DANIEL TURNER, Representative in Congress from North Carolina, to Miss ANNA, daughter of FRANCIS S. KEY, Esq. of Georgetown, D. C.

DIED,

In this town, on Thursday last, after an illness of many months, Mrs. SOPHIA SARAH MALLETT, wife of Charles P. Mallett, Esq. and daughter of Wm. H. Beatty, Esq. of Bladen—in the 33d year of her age. Resignation to the will of God, is but an inadequate expression of the spirit in which this lady viewed the approach of death. So powerfully did she feel the happiness of that reward which her faith in the Redeemer assured her would be hers, that she did not merely await the coming of death with composure, but looked for it with anxiety, and almost with impatience. Her family and friends mourn their loss, but with all the consolation which an assurance of her eternal happiness can give.

In Salem, N. C., on the 18th ult., the Reverend CHRISTIAN DAVID BUCHHOLZ, aged 72 years.

In the same place, on the 22d ult., Mr. JONAS CHRISTOPH HERBST, in the 82d year of his age.

Also, in the neighbourhood of Salem, a few days since, Mr. PETER FIDLER, aged 74 years.

At the Navy Yard, in Washington, about 10 o'clock, A. M. on Monday, (the 23d ult.) aged 79 years, Com. THOMAS TINGEY, Commandant of that yard, and for twenty eight years a resident of Washington in that capacity.

THEATRE.

THE THALIAN ASSOCIATION respectfully announce to the Citizens of Fayetteville and its Vicinity, that on Thursday Evening, the 12th instant, they will present Colman's Comedy of

THE HEIR AT LAW,

TOGETHER WITH THE FARCE OF

FAMILY JARS.

☞For Characters, see bills of the day.

March 5. 13 2w.

Trustees' Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed on the 27th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, by Gurdon Robins, the Subscribers will offer at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Monday, the 13th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, the following *REAL ESTATE*, viz.

One tract, being the undivided half of a Lot of Land situate in the town of Fayetteville, beginning at the South side of Meeting street, near the Candle Factory.

Two tracts of Land containing 67 acres, situate in the County of Cumberland, lying on both sides of the Murchison road, now occopied by Mr. Hagan, and near the residence of Mr. Fort.

Terms at sale. J. W. WRIGHT,
J. W. SANDFORD,

March 5, 1829. 13ts. *Trustees.*

☞ The person who has in possession the first and second volume of "*The Casket,*" belonging to the subscriber, will confer a favor by leaving them at the Post Office.

D. G. MAC RAE.

Fayetteville, Feb. 25—18-2w.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quan'ty rated.*	*From D. C.*	*To D. C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	-	-	3
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 50	1 75
Apple	-	do	40	45
Peach	-	do	50	60
Bacon	-	lb	6	7
Beeswax	-	do	20	22
Butter	-	do	10	15
Bagging	-	yard	20	24
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	15	16
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	13	14½
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	8	8 50
Corn	-	bushel	40	45
Copperas	-	100lbs	4 50	5
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel		90
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel		6 65
Fine	-	do		6 10
Fish, Herrings (none)	-	do		
Mackerel	-	do	6	7
Mullet	-	do	4 50	5
Feathers	-	lb	25	28
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 75	4
10 by 12	-	do	6	6 25
Iron	-	100 lb	5 50	6 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	2 50	3
Flotant	-	do	2 25	2 50
Lime	-	cask	2 50	3
Lard	-	lb	7	7½
Leather, Skirting	-	do	30	35
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	3	4
Lead, Bar	-	lb	8 50	9
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	32	35
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb		9
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	25	30
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	18	20
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	20	22
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	10
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7 50	8
Others	-	do	7 25	7 75
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 25
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb		4
Rags	-	lb	5	6
Shot	-	Bag	2 50	2 75
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf	-	lb	19	
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	85	90
Turks Island, St. Ubes, &c.	-	do	75	80
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	8	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ⅓ x	-	box		16
Wheat	-	bushel	1 30	1 36
Whiskey	-	gallon	25	30
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

U. S. Bank Notes 1¾ to 2 per cent. premium. Cape Fear, ditto.

POETRY.

Days of my youth! ye are gliding away;
Days of my youth! ye will shortly be vanish'd;
Soon will the warm tints of fancy decay,
Soon from my cheeks will the roses be banish'd.

Brief as the wild flower that flits on the spray;
Brief as the bright dew that spangles the morning;
Life gives its blossoms to Time's pale decay—
All the drear waste but an instant adorning.

Soon will the hopes of my bosom be hushed;
Soon will the hours of my day dreams be number'd;
Quickly the shoots of romance will be crush'd,
All will be lost that I've wak'd or I've slumber'd.

Go then, ye warm beaming joys of a day!
Go then, ye moments of bliss and of sorrow!
Calm will I bend me to Time's pale decay,
And from Contentment new roses will borrow.

FEMALE SEMINARY.

Mrs. Bowen,

FORMERLY the principal Tutress in the Academy of this place, has returned from South Carolina, where she has for the last two years conducted an extensive Female Academy—and has now established a Female Seminary in this place, in which she will teach every branch of Science taught in other Public Institutions in this State, together with the ornamental branches of Needle work, Drawing and Painting She has associated with her in this Institution, Madam PERRY, who will give lessons in Music and teach the French Language. Mrs Bowen flatters herself, that her exercises as a Tutress for many years, have gained for her such a reputation as will entitle her to public patronage. Her terms are as follows:

For Board and Tuition, $130,

Exclusive of Music and the French Language, for which there will be a separate charge.

N. B. Mrs. Bowen will accommodate a few of the young Ladies who may come to this Institution from abroad, with Board and Lodging, and for others will procure accommodations in private families of the highest respectability in this place.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan. 1, 1829.

Candles.

100 Boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles, price 14 cents, for sale by

J. & S. BIRDSALL.

Fayetteville, Nov. 19. 98tf.

Private Boarding House.

MY House is open for the accommodation of Boarders, on reasonable terms, by the year, the week, or the day. And I would take School children for any length of time.

H. POTTER.

Fayetteville, Jan. 21, 1829—7tf.

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors His Stables are large, and shall be attended with experienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender, &c. INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

The Subscribers

Are this week receiving in part their FALL Supply of

GROCERIES,

The whole of which are expected by the first arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, and will comprise *A very general Assortment* of every article in their line, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally. Their stock will in part, comprise the following articles, viz:

20 Hhds. N. O. and P. R. Sugars,
35 bbls. loaf and lump do.
220 bags prime Coffee,
5 do heavy Sumatra Pepper,
4 do Jamaica Spice,
5 do race Ginger,
100 do Shot, assorted Nos.
80 ps. Dundee Bagging, 42 inches,
4 do twilled Sacking,
50 coils hemp bale Rope,
200 lbs. bailing Twine,
1000 lbs. bar Lead,
700 do Epsome Salts,
1000 do Alum,
1000 do Dutch Madder,
2 ceroons sp. flt. Indigo, (warranted a genuine article,)
2 hhds. Eng. Copperas,
20 kegs Eng. white Lead, (ground in oil,)
50 bbls. Brandy and Whiskey,
20 do N. E. Rum,
20 do American Gin,
2 hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
1 do N. O. Rum,
3 pipes Cogniac Brandy,
2 do old Holland Gin,
1 hhd. W. I. Shrub,
6 qur casks sweet Malaga } WINES.
4 do do Teneriffe,
2 do do Corsica,
8 do do Muscat,
3 do do old Madeira,
½ pipe do do.
2 qr. casks Port
12 do boxes imp'l. & G. Pr. } TEAS.
½ chest Hyson
25 boxes glass,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder.
100 do Nails, assorted sizes,
100 doz. weeding Hoes,
300 pair trace Chains,
10 tons Iron, assorted sizes,

With a *variety* of other articles in their line, which they offer low for cash. Highest prices paid for all kinds of country prnduce.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

ALMANACS,

FOR

1829.

THE Subscribers, Agents for the Publishers, have just received a supply, which will be sold by the gross, dozen or single.

WILLIAMS & FENN.

Fayetteville, 27th Nov. 1828. 99tf.

Just Received,

50 Reams Foolscap and Letter PAPER,
25 bbls. Muliets,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

November 29. 98tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and controul of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31. 82-tf.

General Stage Office.

THE Proprietors of the several Stages from Fayetteville have selected the above Hotel as their General Stage Office—where all the Stages arrive at and depart from Seats are taken and the Way Bills of the following Stages made out at the Lafayette Hotel, viz: Charleston, Cheraw, Camden, Augusta, Norfolk, Raleigh, Petersburg, Wilmington, Wadesborough, &c.

Fayetteville, February , 1829.

FACTOR

And Commission Agent.

THE Subscriber offers his services to the Planters and Merchants who are in the habit of making purchases in this market, or disposing of produce, to attend to all business in the line of *A General Commission Agent.* He will attend to the sale of all articles of produce committed to his care, and make all purchases, and also receive and forward Goods for Merchants and others in the back country, receive and store cotton and flour, or ship to any of the Northern markets, attend to Banking business, and the renewal of notes Intending to devote his whole attention to the above business, he solicits a share of public patronage. WM. E. TROY.

REFERENCE TO

John Kelly,	*Angus Taylor,*
Jno. Huske,	*Hall & Johnson,*
Jno. M. Dobbin,	*Tho. J. Curtis,*
O. P. Stark,	*John Taylor, Wilmington,*
Col. H. W. Ayer,	*S. Birdsall & Co. Raleigh.*

Fayetteville, Nov. 27, 1828 99tf

Subscription

For importing Grape Vine Roots from France, at a moderate price, and encouraging the introduction of that culture into the U. States.

MR. ALPHONSE LOUBAT, having considerably enlarged his Vineyard, on Long Island, where he now has, in full cultivation, thirty-five acres of ground, containing 72,000 Grape Vine Roots; having also the peculiar advantage of being enabled to procure the best species of Roots from his Father's extensive Vineyards and Nurseries, in the districts of *Bordelais, Clerac,* and *Buzet,* departments of Gironde and Lot and Garonne, *in France,* (45° N. Lat.) proposes to the numerous friends to the cultivation of the Grape Vine in the United States, a subscription, which will be opened on the 1st of August, 1828.

Mr. A. L. will engage to furnish subscribers with their Grape Vine Roots, before the *First of March next,* and forward them free of expense, to the different cities where subscription lists shall have been opened. The roots will be three years old, and will produce considerable fruit the second year from the time of their being planted. They will be carefully classed and packed in boxes, with some of the original soil in which they have been raised, which will greatly facilitate the thriving of the roots, when transplanted.

Orders will be punctually attended to: the subscribers designating the quantities and species of the Grape Vine Roots they wish to have. They will engage to pay, for 1000 roots or more, at the rate of 12½ cents for each root; for less than 1000, at the rate of 15 cents; and 25 cents per root for less than 50. *Roots only two years old,* shall be paid for at the rate of 9 cents each, for 1000 or more; 12½ cents for less than 1000; and 18 cents for less than 50 roots.

Payment to be made on delivery of the roots.

Letters not received, unless post paid.

Subscription Lists are opened at

New York, with Alphonse Loubat, 85 Wall street.	
Boston,	E. Copeland, Jun.
Albany,	R. McMichael.
Philadelphia,	Van Amringe.
Baltimore,	Willard Rhoads.
Washington City,	Wm. Pairo.
Richmond,	Davenport Allen & Co.
Fayetteville, N. C.	Edw. J. Hale
Charleston,	T. & T. Street & Co.
Savannah,	Hall, Shapter, & Tupper.
New Orleans,	Foster & Hutton.

Mr. A. LOUBAT's Book on the Culture of the Grape Vine, and on the making of Wine, may be found at the principal Booksellers of the U. States; and his Agents will furnish them *gratis,* to subscribers.

Subscribers will have their Roots sent to the Port of Wilmington, in this State, free of expense.

To Rent,

That commodious DWELLING House on Ramsay street, recently occupied by Mr. James B. Ferguson.—Possession can be had immediately.

C. & P. MALLETT.

October 21, 1828. 94 tf.

Wholesale and Retail

LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

THE Subscriber is opening an Extensive Assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES,* embracing every variety of kind, and offers them by the case, dozen, or at retail, low for cash.

Also,

Northern Sole LEATHER, white and red,
Skirting Leather,
Upper do.
Philadelphia Calf Skins, first quality,
Seal Skins,
Lining Skins and Binding,
Cochineal and blue goat coach Linings,
Hatters Linings, shoe Thread, &c. &c. &c.

☞ *BOOTS and SHOES* of every description made to measure as usual of the best materials and workmanship.

W. L. HAWLEY,

Person St. two doors from Market Square.

October 30. 95-tf.

Bills of Exchange,

Just printed and for sale at this Office.

Mansion Hotel,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

L. JUDD PARDEE,

Formerly of JUDD'S, and recently of the CITY HOTEL, PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the public, that he has rented the *MANSION HOTEL,* situate in the centre of business in this town, and that the same is now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

The Premises have been, lately, completely repaired and painted. The extensive range of Parlors, Dining, Dancing, and Bar Rooms are all newly furnished. The Chambers supplied with *New Beds and Bedding,* and the Stables well provided with Fodder and Grain and faithful Ostlers. His Bar contains the choicest Wines and Liquors, selected by himself in Philadelphia, and his Larder will afford at all times, the best provisions of the market and delicacies of the seasons, while his *charges will be moderate* to suit the difficulty of the times.

Having had long experience in two well known Hotels in Philadelphia, and intending to devote his entire attention to this establishment, he assures the Traveller and the Public, every exertion, with the advantage of that experience, is pledged for their comfort, repose, and gratification, and for the good management of the Mansion Hotel.

☞ Seats in Messrs. Malletts' Lines of Stages, viz: Charleston, Camden and Norfolk, can be taken at this Hotel, and will be secured in all other Lines of Stages leaving Fayetteville.

Fayetteville, January 7, 1829. 5tf.

To Families.

THE Subscribers are receiving among their FALL SUPPLY of Groceries, one case G. P. and Imperial *TEA* in 2 lb. cannisters, a very superior article, and selected by one of the best judges in the Philadelphia market, it being of the latest and one of the best *chops* of Teas ever imported into this country. Families wishing to supply themselves with a choice article are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Also, a few bbls. choice retailing *SUGARS,* for family use. HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 1828. 92-tf.

New Cheap

Fancy Store.

HENRY L. JONES has just received and is now opening, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Staiert, south corner of Market Square, a large and very elegant assortment of Fancy Goods, which he will sell very low for Cash. His friends and the public are invited to call. Among his stock will be found the following articles.

Extra super blue Cloths. Do. low priced,
Handsome double milled Cassimere
Dark and steel mixt Sattinets and Cassimere
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Merseilles & Swansdown Vestings
Green, red and white Flannels. Do. fine gauze do.
Coloured and scarlet cloth Shawls
7-8 & 4-4 Irish Linens. 7-4 8-4 & 10-4 table diaper.
Irish sheeting. Russia do. and diaper.
Fine cambric dimity. Do low priced
Fig'd and plain black Bombazetts. Do. col'd do
Heavy camlets. Do. Tartan plaids, baizes & velvets.
Leghorn bonnets, superior and low priced,
A great variety of calicoes, newest style,
Beautiful Swiss robes, very cheap,
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Jaconet muslin,
Do. do. corded and checked,
Fine and low priced cambric muslins, assorted,
Plain and figured mull do.
Book muslin, plain and figur'd. Do. needle-worked.
Fine plain Swiss muslins. Extra rich figured do.
Linen cambrics. Ginghams, a great variety.
Linen cambric pocket hkfs. White cravats.
Imitation do. with borders. Long lawn, very cheap,
An elegant assortm't of handsome inserting trimings,
Thread laces, edging and insertion lace,
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns.

Domestic Goods.

3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 bleached Washington and sea island shirtings. Paddings and sail duck.
3-4 7-8 & 4-4 Indigo apron checks, some very fine
Low priced negro cloths. Dowlass and oznaburgs.
4-4 porter sheetings. Linen & cotton buckram,
Ladies' white, blk, and col'd worsted hose, assorted
Fine black and white cotton do.
Gentlemen's fine elastic silk web suspenders.

Silk Goods.

Rich figd Gro. de Naps. Extra blk Italian lustrings.
Double chain and plain black Gro de Naps.
Sinchews & sarsnetts. Green, white, & p'k florences.
Col'd & black Italian crapes. Bandana and flag hkfs.
German do. some very handsome.
Levantine & fancy do. Rich bonnet Ribons,
An elegant assortment of belt ribons Bl'k love do.
White, green, & pink satin do. Piping & silk cords.
A great variety of taffeta ribons, all widths & colors.
Fine French braids, assorted colors,
Cap ribons, very handsome, a great variety,
Best Italian sewing silk, all colours.

Crapes.

Heavy Mandarin crapes, do. Nankin, extra,
Canton do. a variety, crape lisse and hat crape,
Pink, white, green and black Italian do.
Long and square Cashmere shawls,
Crimson, scarlet, and white 4-4 & 3-4 do. handsome,
A great variety of Cashmere points,
Rich silk handkfs., barege and gauze do.
Green and white gauze veils, with & without borders,
4-4 & 5-4 blk. & white bobinett lace veils, some very beautiful.

Cutlery, &c.

Rodger's fine pen knives. Do. pocket do.
Low priced dirk do. Fine & low priced steel scissors,
Breakfast and dinner knives and forks, in setts,
Extra fine razors in cases, warranted good,
Heming & Sons' best needles. Clark's spool cotton,
Do. sewing thread, all colours. Linen & cot. tapes,
Black and white cotton cords. Steel knitting pins
Gilt and steel buckles, Do. low priced.
Ladies' woodstock gloves. Col'd horseskin & kid do.
English & French Silk do. Gentlemen's do. assortd,
English & French silk hose. Cotton & worsted do.
Gentlemen's lamb's wool half hose,
Do white and col'd cotton do.
Patent Thread, all colours. Cotton Hkfs.
Large tortoise shell tuck combs, assorted,
Tortoise shell side do.
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs,
Toilet, reding and pocket combs, do. fine do.
Misses long necked do., London gilt pins, assorted,
Pearl & cambric shirt buttons, with & without loops,
Britannia and plated table spoons. Do. tea do.
Spectacles assorted. Rich plated snuffers & trays,
Brass candlesticks. Bed chamber do.
Extra silver mounted do. Do. plated coasters,
Bread and tea trays, in setts,
Clothes & tooth brushes. Whittemore cards, No. 10,
Antique oil. Fancy soaps. Toy watches,
Pocket books, with and without clasps,
Best gilt coat buttons. Do. steel do.
Suspender and coat moulds. Paste board,
Bonnet willows. Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Sept. 25.

Hats.

I have just received, and will continue to keep on hand, (being supplied from a manufactory in N. York) an assortment of fashionable HATS, and offer them at New York Retail prices.

W. L. HAWLEY.

Jan. 29, 1829.

The Copartnership

OF *John Lippitt & Co.,* was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 11th inst.

JEREMIAH LIPPITT.
JOHN LIPPITT.

The undersigned having received from John Lippitt, and the late firm of John Lippitt & Co., an assignment of their property in trust, requests their debtors to make immediate payment. Either of the Messrs. Lippitt, is authorised by me to attend to the settlement of the concerns of the late firm.

W. W. WILLIAMS.

October 15, 1828—93-tf.

HARDWARE STORE

South side of Market Square.

JUST received and now opening by the Subscriber, an extensive assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery,

Groceries,
Paints, Oils,
Drugs, Dye-Stuffs, &c.

This, with his former stock, makes the assortment complete; and he is disposed to sell at a small advance for cash, or on short credit to punctual customers. Country Dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

JAMES BAKER.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1828. 99-tf.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from our Mills at Wilmington, four or five weeks since, a dark mulatto Man named CHARLES, 26 or 27 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches in height, and stoutly built. We purchased Charles in January, 1826; he has wrought with our Carpenters most of the time since. He was formerly owned by Mr. Louis Readie, of Mevilie's Creek, Beaufort county, 15 miles below North Washington, on Pamplico.

We have some cause to suspect that he may have joined some runaways belonging either to Sampson or Wake county.

We will give Twenty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to us, or Ten Dollars on his being safely lodged in any Jail in the State.

C. & P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1827.—19-tf.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs to announce the arrival of an entirely *NEW STOCK* of *French, Dutch, India, English, Irish, Scotch and American* GOODS, selected with particular care, and forming a most extensive and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE AND STAPLE ARTICLES, which are now offered for sale at extremely reduced prices, for cash or negotiable notes; Country Merchants and the public generally, are respectfully invited to examine the Goods:—AMONG WHICH ARE, VIZ.

Cloths and Cassimeres, extra and super blue, black, green and olive colours,
Ditto, fine and common, assorted,
Ladies' blue and scarlet pelisse cloths,
Sattinetts, super blue, steel-mixt, drab & Oxford gray,
Cassinetts, circassians, white jeans and drillings,
Camlets and Scotch tartan plaids,
Green and scarlet moreens and rattinetts,
Russia sheeting and duck, brown linen and dowlass,
Irish linen, Scotch lawn and imitation do. Holland,
Marseilles quilts, 12-4 wide, and English do.
Towelling, table diaper & damask do. 4-4, 6-4 & 8-4,
Flannels, red, white, green and yellow, fine & common 8-4,
Ladies' white gauze do., very superior,
Bombazines, French & English super, black & drab,
Calicoes, a great variety, and some splendid new patterns,
Fancy ginghams and Bengal stripe do.
Furniture do. & dimity, caroline plaids & Ginghams,
Mosquito nets and oil cloths, shirtings & sheetings,
Tamboured, flounced and gingham robes, plain and figured crape dresses,
Plain, figured and striped Gros de Naples, a variety of shades and colours, very fashionable,
Barege, plain and stripe, black do. and hat crape,
White, green and pink florence, blk. and mixt silk camlet,
Sattin and nankeen levantine, crape lisse, white and green,
Blk. sarsenet and sinchews, bordered green do. for umbrella covering,
Soncham pongees, cornelian silks, and watered Gros de Naples,
Muslins, mull mull, Swiss and jaconet plain & figured,
Do. Book, plain, seeded and tamb'd, Scotch Mull do.
Cambrics, fine and common, cambric dimity and furniture, do.
Cambric, barege and fancy silk hdkfs. and shawls,
Flag and bandano do. and cotton shawls and hdkfs.
Barege, bayden, crape and merino scarfs and hdkfs.
Swiss and cashmere points and cravats, book muslin handkerchiefs,
Vigonia, valentia and cashmere long shawls, & gauze handkerchiefs,
Tippets, collerets, green and white veils, gauze do.
Black and white lace veils, edgings, gimps, cords and tapes,
Horseskin, beaver, woodstock, kid & dogskin gloves, black silk do.
Havanna hats, and misses straw do., Leghorn and Navarino bonnets, the latter a new and fashionable article,
Ladies' silk, cotton, and coloured worsted stockings,
Gentlemen's do. do. and half hose, mixt do. cotton and worsted braces,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's silk umbrellas, cotton ditto and parasols,
Feather and palm-leaf fans, artificial flowers and ribbons, a great variety.
Sewing silk and twist, gilt and common buttons, vest and coat silk do.
Rose and point blankets, negro cloths, oznaburgs, domestic checks and stripes,
An extensive assortment of women, men, and children's shoes, pumps, boots, and bootees, fine and common,
Calf and Morocco skins, soal and upper leather, wool hats,
Gentlemen's fine beaver and fur hats, youth's caps,
Cotton and wool cards, spelling books & stationary,
Cotton bagging, bale rope, and twine,
A general assortment of hardware, iron, steel, castings and crockery ware,
Gun powder and shot, teas, loaf and brown sugar, 100 bags coffee, old rum, and cogniac brandy, gin, Teneriffe, and old Madeira wine, Monongahela old whiskey, porter in bottles, apple and peach brandy, old rye whiskey, fresh London mustard, raisins, almonds, and Madeira nuts, sweet oil, olives and anchovies, lime juice, and double refined lemon syrup, lemons, cheese, pickled salmon, and old Spanish segars, together with a variety of other articles too tedious to be enumerated.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
Brick Tenement—Green Street.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 4, 1828. 87tf.

Printing

Neatly executed at this office

Take Notice.

AT the last Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Cumberland County, the subscriber qualified as executor to the last Will and Testament of Sebastian Staiert, deceased; all persons who owe the said estate are therefore requested to come forward immediately and make payment, and those having demands or claims against it, to present them within the time limited by law, or they will be barred a recovery.

JOSEPH AREY, Executor

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1828.—90tf

Paper.

WRITING, Printing, and Wrapping PAPER of various kinds may be had low, at the store of Messrs J. & S. Birdsall, or at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

Rags.

HIGHEST prices paid in cash for *RAGS* of all descriptions, at the Paper Mill, in Fayetteville.

June 19, 1828. 97-tf.

Storage and Commission

BUSINESS.

THE Subscribers having provided commodious and extensive *WARE HOUSES* for the storage of Cotton, will attend to the receiving of the same also to the receiving and forwarding of Goods to the interior, and to the shipping of Cotton and other produce coastwise, when required. They will give particular attention to the selling of Cotton and other produce committed to their charge, and they flatter themselves that by prompt and assidious attention to all business entrusted to their care, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

HORTON, HUTTON & CO.

October 9, 93tf.

TANNER'S OIL, in barrels, and Window Glass, just received and for sale by JOHN HUSKE.

December 22.

☞ Notice.

THE Subscribers having associated themselves with Mr. A. Torrance as a Partner in Trade their business in future will be conducted in Fayetteville under the firm of Horton, Hutton & Co., and in Salisbury under the firm of A. Torrance & Co.

HORTONS & HUTTON.

January 12, 1829. 6tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers,

5 Hhds. and 30 bbls. *prime SUGAR,*
30 hhds Molasses,
60 bags Coffee,
20 casks Lime,
10 kegs Nails,
10 boxes Sperm Candles,
10 do. imperial and gunpowder Teas,

WILLKINS & CO.

January 29, 1829. 8tf.

Fall Goods.

THE subscriber announces to the public, that he has received his *Fall Supply,* consisting of a variety of *BRITISH, FRENCH, & AMERICAN GOODS, newest style.* They have been bought at the New York auctions, a considerable part at the original package sales, and will be sold, either at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for cash. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine for themselves. His assortment consists in part of the following, viz:

Extra super Blue and black *CLOTHS*
Super blue, black, olive, bottle green, mixed and drab do.
Union mixtures, cassinetts and sattinetts
Black Lastings, circassians and *bombazettes*
Super white Flannels, paddings, &c.
Grecian stripes, granderills, and cotton florentines
White and brown drillings and white Jeans
Yellow Nankins, brown linens, &c.
Superb merino square and long shawls
Cashmere shawls and hdkfs.
Green and crimson moreens and rattinets
Super and low priced black worsted hose
White & col'd cotton hose, & thread half hose
Extra rich toilinet, swansdown & Marseilles vestings
Super and low priced 6-4 cambrics
Satin stripe white and col'd do
New style 3-4 4-4 and 5-4 cambric ginghams
Rich seeded, crossbarred, and stripe muslins
Extra super 5-4 and 3-4 cambric dimity
Do 5-4 plain and figured Jaconets
Super 6-4 figured and plain book muslins
Super and low priced mull do.
Plain and figured Swiss do.
Swiss points, capes and tippets
French wrought white robes.
Super sea island and low priced shirtings
5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 brown shirtings and sheetings
American blue plaids and apron checks
Washington and linen bed ticks
Fancy new style, figured, plaided, and shaded cambric prints, a variety
Rich 4-4 Swiss prints
Rich 4-4 and 3-4 furniture chintz
6 4 pavilion gauze, for mosquito nets
Real Russia and imitation sheetings
7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens
Silks—Black Nankin crape robes
Plain black satin and taffeta
Rick black figured Gros-de-naps
Double chained black Levantines
Black sinchews and sarsnets
Superior new style Florentine vestings
Rich ombre and figured Gros-dete
Superior Batteste dresses, variety of shades & colors
Rich white and blue Barege
Black and green French crape
Black gauzes, a variety—green do.
Black and white silk hose, and gloves
Rich figured and plaid barege hdkfs.
White and green gauze veils
Gauze robes, various colors
Black Barcelona Hdkfs. Fancy plaid silk do
Bandanna and flag hdkfs.
New style gauze, wove, and embossed Ribbons
Taffeta ribbons, all colors. Watch and belt do.
Black and blue sewing silks
Wide and narrow bobbinet laces
Thread and gimp laces. Long Lawns
Bobbinet lace shawls and tippets
Thread cambrics and thread cambric hdkfs.
8-4 & 10-4 table diapers. Bird eye and Russia do
Brown cambric and bonnet bows
Dark and pink colored cambric
Holland, sail duck and buckram
Osnaburgs and brown towellings
White and printed bed spreads
Chintz shawls and hdkfs.
Black tabby velvet and velvet ribbons
Black ostrich feathers. Leghorn and straw bonnets
Bandboxes, wreathes and flowers
Ladies prunel and morocco shoes
Long and short white kid gloves
Colored and black horse skin do
Men's fashionable white and black Hats
Phosphorus pocket lights
Cotton balls and patent thread
Transparent and Windsor soap
Seidlitz & soda powders. Best Tea, in fancy boxes
Fancy pen-knives, scissors, pins, &c.
Scotch and Maccaboy snuff
Indelible Ink, pomatum and perfumery
Paper hanging and bordering
Paste Board and Millinet

JOHN McARN

Fayetteville, Oct. 1828.

Blanks for sale.